THE BALANCE,
And New-York State Journal.

BY CROSWELL & FRARY—Printers to the People.

FOLIO VOLUME 1.] FRIDAY, *OCTOBER* 13, 1809. [NUMBER 82.

THE BALANCE,

Is published at No. 53, *State-Street*, ALBANY, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at *Three Dollars* per annum--Payable always in advance.

Advertisements inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 20 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Watson & Sedgwick,

OPPOSITE THE OLD COURT-HOUSE,
Court-Street,
OFFER FOR SALE

3 Pipes Port Wine,
16 qr casks Sherry do.
12 do. Colmanac do.
30 cases Claret do
7 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
6 do. St. Croix do.
2000 lbs. Green Coffee,
10 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
15 do. first quality Souchong do.
12 do. Congo do.
6 qr. chests Bohea do.
15 lbs. Nutmegs,
4 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
6 boxes white Havanna do.
15 kegs Richmond Tobacco,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
5 casks Brown Stout,
1 case Irish Porter,
Ketchup, Capers, Anchovies, Cayenne Pepper, Mace, Currants, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
15 tons Fustic,
10 do. Logwood,
10 do. Nicaragua Wood.
10 do Copperas;
Together with a complete assortment of
DYE STUFFS,
of the first quality.
Albany, July 8, 1809. eptf56

E. & D. SMITH,

No. 84, MARKET-STREET,
Opposite the Bank of Albany,
HAVE received, and are now opening a neat and general assortment of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
well chosen, and are suitable for the present and approaching season.
ALSO—A general assortment of
Liquors and Groceries
of all kinds. The whole will be sold low for cash or approved paper.
Albany, September 8, 1809. eptf72

J. & T. Gladding,

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Gilders and Glaziers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and its vicinity, that they have commenced business at No. 27, *Market-Street*, directly opposite Mr. *Chester Bulkley's* store, where all orders in their line of business will be thankfully received, & faithfully executed.
N. B. Rooms Painted in the neatest manner.
PROFILES Cut, Painted and Gilt, on Glass.
An extensive assortment of PROFILE and other FRAMES for sale.
Albany, August 18*th*. 1809. eptf66

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice, that after the 2d week in October he shall discontinue riding post; and requests all those indebted to him for newspapers to make settlement at that time. Those who live off the road are requested to leave the money where they receive their papers. JOSEPH WEBB.
Sharon, Sept 17, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO BOY twenty years old, well acquainted with farming work. His price will be two hundred and fifty dollars. Inquire at this Office.
July 18, 1809. eptf57

TO LET,

ONE of the most elegant and convenient STORES in Albany, with or without rooms for a family. Enquire at this office.
June 15*th*, 1809.

TO LET,

A VERY convenient ROOM for a LAWYER'S OFFICE, in the second story of Messrs. *I & G. Hutton's* fire-proof Store, at the corner of Beaver and Court-streets, will be rented, if applied for *immediately*. Apply to I. & G. HUTTON, or to OBADIAH PENNIMAN.
Albany, Sept. 22, 1809. eptf76

M. & J. GILL,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a handsome supply of
Fall and Winter Goods.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of
GROCERIES;
all of which will be sold very low for cash, or approved credit.
Albany, September 26, 1809. eptf78

JUST RECEIVED,

BY the last arrivals from Europe, and for sale on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in New-York, a very handsome assortment of
DRY GOODS,
adapted for the approaching season.
—ALSO—
Indigo, Pepper bottled Mustard by the box or dozen, Starch, Cotton, Sherry Wine in qr. Casks, Madeira in Demijohns, for family use.
Best VIRGINIA TOBACCO and SNUFF (warranted good) manufactured, and sold as usual.
GEORGE PEARSON.
Albany, Sept. 26, 1809. eptf78

New Steam-Boat,

Car of Neptune,
WILL leave Albany every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, and arrive at New-York on Sunday evening. She will leave New-York on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock and arrive at Albany on Thursday evening.
The North River Steam-Boat (Capt. WISWALL) will continue to run on her usual days.
RATES OF PASSAGE AS FOLLOWS:
From Albany,

To Hudson,	$2
Redhook,	3
Esopus,	3 50
Poughkeepsie,	4
Newburgh and West Point,	4 50
New-York,	7 epb6w78

Wholesale and Retail PAINT and OIL STORE.

THOs. & JOs. RUSSELL,
No. 70. Market-street,

HAVE for sale, an extensive supply of the best Lead Colours—Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled—Lamp Oil, Carding Oil, Liver or Currier's Oil—Window Glass, in crates, sheets or boxes, and cut to any shape at the shortest notice—Bright Varnish—60 gallons Copel and Japan Varnish.
A general assortment of
Paint and Whitewash Brushes.
☞ Persons purchasing Paints at the above store, will receive such directions (gratis) as they may require in making use of the same.
CASH PAID FOR
HOG'S BRISTLES.
*** *Painting and Glazing done as usual.*
Albany, August 25, 1809. eptf68

Albany Mayor's Court.

Judith Bruce and Thomas W. Ford, vs. *Margaret Livingston and others.* } NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, called the Mayor's Court of the city of Albany, and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the state of New-York, entitled "An act for the partition of lands," we, the subscribers, commissioners, duly appointed and authorized by a rule of the said court, will expose to sale at public vendue, on Saturday the fourteenth day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, ALL that certain lot of ground, lying and being in the first ward of the city of Albany, south of Hudson-street and east of Washington-street, bounded on the north by lots of Jonathan Kidney and other persons, on the east by Green street, on the south by a street granted by Gerrit Van Zante, deceased, called Hamilton-street and a lot of Cornelius Van Schelluyne, and on the west by lots of the heirs of Isaac Fryer, deceased. A map of the above property, as the same has been laid into lots, may be seen at any time previous to the day of sale, at the office of James Van Ingen, No. 54, Market-street.

JAS. VANINGEN,
HENRY TRUAX,
JNO. R. BLEECKER, } *Commissioners.*
Albany, Sept. 9*th*, 1809. ep5w75

NOTICE.

A BARREL of FLOUR, marked CARMICHAEL & Co. was found this morning in State-street. The owner may have the same by proving property and paying charges. Inquire at No. 32, State-street.
September 28, 1809. eptf78

Will be Sold,

At Public Auction, on Tuesday the 7th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,
Four Lots of Ground,
On the south side of State-street, near the Public Square; and
Ten Lots,
On the west side of the said Square—They are the most valuable lots for situation which can be offered for sale in this city.
Conditions will be made known at the sale.
ELBERT WILLETT,
City Chamberlain.
Albany, September 25, 1809. 11:79

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of BACKUS & WHITING is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to them, or to the late firm of *Whiting, Backus & Whiting*, either for transactions at the *Albany Book-Store*, for the *Albany Centinel*, or for the *Republican Crisis*, are requested to make payment to ELEAZER F. BACKUS, who alone is authorised to receive payments and grant discharges; and it is earnestly requested that those whose accounts have been more than six months standing will immediately discharge them, to enable him to meet the engagements of the firm.
E. F. BACKUS,
SAMUEL WHITING.
Albany, 1st May, 1809. eptf35

The business as heretofore conducted by Backus & Whiting will be continued by the Subscriber at the *Albany Book-Store, No 45. State-street*, where he offers for sale, on liberal terms for Cash, or on short credit, an extensive assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of science and literature, and STATIONARY of every description; to which, daily additions are making of new and valuable Books.
E. F. BACKUS.
N. B. Country Libraries and Stores supplied on the best terms.

Lansingburgh Academy.

WANTED immediately, in the *Lansingburgh Academy*, a Person properly qualified to instruct in *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics*, and the *Latin* and *Greek Languages*. The entire direction of the Youth in their studies, and the responsibility of a due attention to the business of the institution, will devolve upon him; and should he have a small family he will be preferred.
The above situation will be honorable and advantageous to a gentleman of experience, who will make the educating of youth his sole business; and it is expected that none will make application, but such who can produce indubitable testimonials with respect to his moral and literary character.
Letters on this subject, post paid, are to be addressed to the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, or DAVID ALLEN, Esq. and they will receive an early notice.
By order of the Trustees,
D. ALLEN, *Clerk.*
Lansingburgh, August 1, 1809.

BEERS'
Almanacks, for 1810,
For sale by the gross, dozen, or single,
By CROSWELL & FRARY, No. 53, State-Street.

COELEBS
IN SEARCH OF A WIFE,
COMPREHENDING observations on Domestic Habits and Manners, Religion and Morals.—Price $1 25, handsomely bound, or $1 in Boards.
A few copies of this valuable work, for sale at the Book-Store of CROSWELL & FRARY, No. 53, State-street. *October* 3.

Just Published,
AND FOR SALE, BY
Croswell & Frary,
No. 53, STATE-STREET,
[Price to non-subscribers, $1 25,]
A New School Book,
ENTITLED
General Geography,
AND
Rudiments of Useful Knowledge.
In nine Sections.
Section I. Of the Solar System.
Sec. II. Of the Earth in particular.
Sec. III. Of Maps and Globes—Comprising the Astronomical part of Geography, Philosophically arranged, as a preliminary to the study of Geography.
Sec. IV. Takes a pretty comprehensive view of Natural Philosophy, as a useful preliminary to the study of Geography, and Natural History.
Sec. V. Treats of General Geography—Embracing a brief Historical and Geographical Description of America—of North America—a comprehensive and general National view of the United States, collectively—and a full and general Geographical Description of the several States, individually—In which every topic of their particular Geography, is amply and accurately discussed—Containing many important additions to their Geography, that have never appeared in any other work of this kind.
Sec. VI. Contains a brief view of the different Languages, Systems of Religion, and Governments of Nations.
Sec. VII. of Chronology.
Sec. VIII. An extensive Geographical Table.
Sec. IX Contains. 1st. Decimal Arithmetic—2nd. An extensive Table of the Monies of Commercial Countries, with their denominations, and the value of each expressed in Dollars and Decimals of a Dollar—3rd. A list of all the Post-Offices in the United States, where situated, and their distances from Washington—4th. An improved and extensive Chronological Table of Remarkable Events, Improvements and Discoveries, from the Creation to the present time.
Illustrated with an elegant improved Plate of the Solar System—A Map of the World—of the United States—and several Engravings on Wood—Digested on a New Plan, and designed for the use of Schools.
By H. G. SPAFFORD.
☞ Subscribers for the above work, who call or send for their books within three months, will be entitled to receive them at the subscription price of *One Dollar*.
Albany, May 5, 1809.

THE POLITICIAN.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The Commander in Chief.
No. XVI.

"Proofs of the corruption of General James Wilkinson, and of his connection with Aaron Burr," &c.

Yet I admit that a letter written to another is not in itself complete evidence of guilt in the person to whom it is addressed. A contrary doctrine would put any innocent man in the power of the first villain, who chose to write to him in the style of an associate. To judge of the weight of such evidence, we must examine the previous connection of the parties, the motives that might have actuated the writer, and, above all, the conduct of the party on receiving the communication. If we should in the prior correspondence discover no mystery, no evidence of a previous knowledge of the plan—if the writer could be supposed to have an interest in endeavoring to implicate his correspondent—and if the party receiving the proposition made a *full* and *immediate* disclosure, was guilty of no evasion or prevarication in his account of it—I confess that I should think it unjust on such evidence to condemn. Let us then fairly test the conduct of gen. Wilkinson by these rules.

1st. His previous knowledge of the plan. This may be fairly inferred from his engagement in a similar scheme under the Spanish government, and is fully proved by the mysterious correspondence, which is even now refused to be produced; by his acknowledgment, under oath, that it was calculated to implicate him, by his confession that he had written to Burr that he would be *ready before him.*" Ready for what? Why for a plan, of which, according to general Wilkinson, he knew nothing. And, finally, by his own letters to me, to general Adair, and to col. M'Kee.

2d. What motive could Mr. Burr have had in writing such a letter, if the general had not sanctioned them? Would a conspirator, who is generally supposed to have been a man deficient in understanding, have made this disclosure to the commander of the army that was to oppose him, unless he had reason to count upon his assistance? I search in vain for some motive, that would have influenced either col. Burr or Mr. Dayton to write those letters. I find none which can be made, consistent with the idea of innocence in their correspondent. I have heard of such stratagems, in order to render officers suspected by their commanders; but in those cases it was always contrived that the paper should fall into the hands of the person whose suspicions it was intended to excite. Here, the letters were sent by a confidential messenger directly to the person to whom they were addressed. They were written, too, some time previous to that fixed for the commencement of the expedition. This discloses the time and place of rendezvous, the order of march, and the number of the forces; so that, unless they were assured of the general's co-operation, they put it completely in his power to destroy their scheme and ruin its authors. The idea of this being a contrivance to implicate Wilkinson is therefore absurd.

Let us apply, however, our third and surest test. How was this proposition received? when was it disclosed? and has that disclosure been fully made, without any concealment or prevarication? It was received, he tells us, with the caution necessary to procure from the messenger a developement of the plan. [See the general's deposition, note 81.] But, after obtaining this developement, *he writes to Col. Burr a letter, which he dispatched, but afterwards recalled.* This is an important feature in the transaction, and I therefore submit the evidence on which I assert it. In the report of Burr's trial communicated to Congress, page 209, there is the following passage:—" Mr. Wickham (to general Wilkinson.) "I think you said that you wrote to colonel Burr from Nachitoches." Gen. Wilkinson, "You guess well; but if I am not mistaken, you got that information from Swartwout. Q. Did you write? A. I did. Q. What did you do with the letter? A. Destroyed it. Q Did it get out of your hands? A. It did; it was sent to Natches, to which place I *followed, recovered, and destroyed it.* I will give you my reasons for so doing. After writing, I received the letter from Mr. Donaldson, dated 30th of October, and conveying the information received from Myers Michael which removed my doubts as to the extent of Mr. Burr's designs, and their sinister nature. Mr. Wickham—then I understand you to say that Mr. Donaldson gave the first correct information. A. It excited very strong apprehensions in my mind, that some general and deep-rooted conspiracy had taken place a-

bove." This evidence is important, not only as it shews a continued correspondence with Burr, even after the general acknowledges that he had obtained a knowledge of his plans from the cyphered letter, and from Mr. Swartwout, but for a reason as important to the general, because it convicts him of direct perjury; in his affidavit, (No. 81) he directly asserts that Mr. Swartwout informed him he was to meet Burr the 20th of November, and requested him (W.) to write him, which (says the general) *I declined.*

What were the contents of this letter to col. Burr, or his views in [illegible], we know not; but it is enough to convict them that he carried on a correspondence after he had full conviction of his guilt; that he destroyed it after he had determined to turn states evidence; and that he has tried, by perjury, to conceal it. This letter is a strong proof, too, that the interval between the 8th, when he received the communication from Burr, and the 21st, when he dispatched lieut. Smith, was spent in deliberating whether it would be most advantageous to betray his country or his accomplice. We shall presently see what inducements turned the scale in favor of duty.

He says, indeed, that he disclosed the plan to col. Cushing. I have no doubt of the fact; but what does this prove? he enjoined secrecy,* and he prevented his acting or making any discovery, until the general himself was determined. If that determination had been one of adhering to his treason with Burr, Col. C's knowledge of it could have been of no consequence, the mask must have been taken off, and all the world would have known as much as col. Cushing. Whereas, if he should find his associate's affairs desperate, and determine to betray him, then Col. Cushing's testimony would, be thought, be useful, in order to prove that he had made the communication in time. It is observable here, too, that the general declares in his deposition, (Note No. 81) that *the moment he decyphered the letter, he put it into the hands of major Cushing*, and that, by the general's, examination, the deposition, it appears that the letter was not fully deciphered at Nachitoches and that he only told him of the contents, but did not put it in his hand at all. The delay of a whole fortnight, between the receipt of Mr. Burr's letter and general Wilkinson's first communication to the president, is a material circumstance in this enquiry. Burr had written that he was to rendezvous at the falls of the Ohio, on the *first of November*, with a large force. Mr. Swartwout informs him that this force was to be employed in seizing on New-Orleans as soon as it could descend. Gen. Wilkinson receives this intelligence on the 8th of October, time enough to have put the governors of the states and territories on their guard, to have collected a force sufficient to disperse the rebels, or or at least to impede their descent. Yet this immaculate savior of his country eases his conscience by a secret confession to col. Cushing, and gives no kind of notice either to the governors of the States or territories, or to the president of the United States, until the 21st. Why this delay? plainly to see whether Burr could execute his promise of collecting a force; plainly to deliberate whether he should betray his associate or country. Not indeed to determine which was the safest course, that he might have time to weigh accurately the legal profits of a return to duty, against the illicit gains of treason. He did weigh these, but neither honor, nor integrity nor duty—nor any manly virtue of the soul, at all contributed to form his determination.—The balance was nearly suspended until dastardly fear fell in, and made his treason kick the beam. Mr. Burr's movement about this time became extremely suspicious. Wilkinson knew that he was watched; he knew that the western states did not favor his views: he found that Burr overrated the strength of the *eastern detachments*; and therefore he thought it most prudent not to join him immediately with the *western*. Still, however, he had a hankering after the treason and he acted in such a manner as to enable him to return to it, if Burr should succeed in obtaining an efficient force: for he does not *even on the 21st of October, send to the President a copy of the cyphered letter.* Why did he withhold this? I have always thought that it was done to prevent his committing himself too much with Burr, whom circumstances might induce him afterwards to join; while the partial disclosure he had made would always be an evidence of his patriotism, if, as was then most probable, the enterprize should fail. I have never seen this letter of the 21st, but it was produced on the trial of Burr, and the following is an extract from it, contained in a question, put

* See col. Cushing's deposition, page [illegible], President's Message.

by Mr. Wickham to gen. W. [page 204 of the Pres. Mess. before quoted]—"You say in your letter to the president, "that you were not only *uninformed of the prime mover and ultimate objects of the daring enterprize, but you are ignorant of the foundation on which it respects, of the means by which it is to be supported, and whether any immediate or collateral protection, internal or external, is expected.*"

Now, is it possible rationally to account for this communication otherwise than by supposing that so much was intended to be told, as would secure to himself the credit of an informer, and that every thing was concealed that would materially injure his accomplice? A fortnight had intervened between the writing of this letter and the receipt of Burr's letter accompanied by the explanations of Swartwout; a fortnight had elapsed since he had told Mr. Cushing—"Yes, my friend, a great "number of individuals, possessing wealth, "popularity and talents, are at this mo- "ment associated, for purposes inimical "to the government of the United States. "*Colonel Burr is at their head*"—I have "discovered that the *object is treasonable*," &c.—Yet he tells the president that he cannot discover either the prime mover, or the ultimate objects of the daring enterprize; that he is ignorant of the means by which it is to be supported, or whether any protection is expected from without or within. My distance from the records prevents my procuring a copy of this letter at large, but this extract, the only part of it I have seen, is an incontestible proof that his communication meant no more than to secure the pardon granted to an informer, in case the enterprize did not succeed, but not to place any impediment in the way of Burr's expedition. Why else did he pretend ignorance of the prime mover, of the internal and external resources, or of the objects of the enterprize, all which had been fully detailed both by the cypher letter and by Mr. Swartwout—Why did he not send a copy of that letter? Why was a paper, containing intelligence on which the fate of the union depended, forwarded by only one conveyance? Why was it thirty-five days in reaching its destination, at the most favorable season of the year, when the usual course of the post from New-Orleans, which is about the same distance, is only twenty-one days? Why was no notice given to any of the governors of the states and territories through which Burr must necessarily pass? And why was no other communication made to the president until three weeks afterwards (12th November?) Why was not a copy of Burr's letter sent *even then?* And why was this last dispatch confided to an old gentleman, who was as it might have been foreseen, nearly two months on his journey? On an affair of this importance, surely the general might have been justified in adding the expence of a half a dozen expresses to the millions squandered in his military movements and other preparations.

At length, on the 14th day of December, more than two months after the letter in cypher had been received, a copy was for the first time sent on to the President. Then it was reduced to a certainty that Burr must fail. He had collected no force, the country was alarmed, the western states and territories evinced their attachment to the union. Burr, instead of opposing the military force of his country, was exercising his ingenuity in escaping the researches of the public prosecutors. Before this period every measure of the commander in chief was calculated to insure Burr's success, if he had come down in force, and to have executed that plan of *sham defence* which was *obliqued* to him by Bollman. He alarmed us with daily reports of the expected invasion from *above* and yet he drew down all his force from the upper country, which is strong by nature and where the most effectual opposition could have been made, to concentrate it in a town, situated in a plain, and totally without defence. He constructed a fort in the centre of that town, so situated that it is impossible to fire a single gun without destroying a house. And he endeavored still more to weaken the upper country, by a requisition of all the militia to be sent to him at New-Orleans. The firmness of Mr. Meade defeated him in this part of the project; but governor Claiborne, with more politeness, invested him with full power over the whole effective force of the territory, which he employed in the degrading drudgery of his illegal arrests. Burr, he said would descend with two or three gun boats; Wilkinson had four; and least Burr should have too much trouble in taking them they were distributed, at the distance of several leagues from each other, up the rivers. But the master stroke still remained. He had heard from Swartwout, as he tells us, that the intent was, to provide funds by the plunder of New-Orleans, and transports, by the seizure of the shipping; he therefore persuaded Claiborne to agree to an Embargo, and lest any of the ships, so necessary to this expedition, should sail, and carry away the money or merchandize which was to support it, no vessel of any description was suffered to depart. Here then every thing was prepared, if Burr could realize the hopes he so strongly expressed. If he could have descended with a competent force, he would have found not the least impediment to his progress. The upper country was deserted. Fort Adams dismantled, the gun-boats so stationed as to have been successively taken, and the fortifications at New-Orleans calculated only to awe the town, in case its citizens should have been inclined to resist the invader. He would have found the stores filled with merchandize, the money untouched in the vaults of the Bank, and a fine fleet of merchantmen waiting to convey him to his final destination. Wilkinson could soon have convinced him that all these dispositions were the effect of his fidelity to his engagements, and might have found much better excuses for the partial disclosure made to government, than he can now give to his country for these worse than equivocal arrangements. But Burr did not come down at the head of a military force; he became a wanderer, almost an outlaw and a convict; and his worthy associate, fearful of the same fate, became *a patriot*, a *faithful citizen*, an *honorable soldier*.—Great God, what a profanation of the most sacred names! We must hereafter invent some new terms to express our admiration of public worth—these have been indelibly disgraced by their application.—At this period, then, the copy of this letter was for the *first time* sent on to the seat of government. A copy did I say? No; it was not yet time—the general's patriotism had not yet attained so strong a growth, as to bear the shock it would receive from a full disclosure of the contents of that letter. He accordingly cut it and scraped it, and distorted it, to his and his counsellors' fancy, and by suppressing a sentence here, altering a word there, and inserting one wherever he found it necessary, he thought it at last fitted to his purpose. He then copied it fair, and swore by the HONOR OF A SOLDIER and the HOLY EVANGELISTS OF ALMIGHTY GOD that it "*substantially was as fair an interpretation*" as he had been able to make. Is this true?—Do you not slander him?—Can this monstrous accusation be supported by proof? If known to you, why did you not sooner disclose it to the government?—Why have you suffered the President to disgrace himself and the nation, to dishonor the army, and endanger the safety of the people, by continuing in command a man capable of this conduct?

Alas! it is not to me alone that the confidence was made of the commission of this crime: it was stated to the government; it was recorded in the tribunals, it was proclaimed to the world! The evidence is not that of witnesses who might be prejudiced—of writings which might be forged—but it is contained in the open, unequivocal, unblushing confession of the party, and the testimony of the gentleman who advised the act. (See Notes No. 82 and 83.) The words printed in italics in the letter are those, which were omitted by Wilkinson in the copies which he *twice* (once on the 14th January, before Mr. Carrick, and afterwards, on the 26th same month, before Mr. Pollock) deliberately swore were *substantially as true interpretations as he could make*.—The copy I have inserted above is taken from that laid before Congress by the foreman of the grand jury, who decyphered it. By comparing it with the one sworn to by Wilkinson, in his affidavit, (Note No 81) another material variation will be seen. In the beginning of the letter he says—"I have obtained funds and have actually commenced. *The eastern detachments*, from different points will rendezvous on Ohio." This mention of the *eastern detachments* would naturally lead to and enquiry, where the *western* detachments were; it was therefore necessary to employ the scraper and the pen as well as the blotter; this was ingeniously done; the word *eastern* was changed into *expedition*; the place of the period, was changed, and the sentence was made to read—"*I have actually commenced the expedition. Detachments from different points will rendezvous on Ohio.*" &c.

But it was not my object to convict Wilkinson of either perjury or forgery. It was to shew that his manner of making a disclosure of this letter, when at last he resolved to do it, was such as evinced a consciousness of guilt; and the perjury, and the forgery, and the prevarication, are only the means which he employed to effect concealment.

Albany:

OCTOBER 13, 1809.

Editor's Closet.

"Here we take our stand,
Here on the brink, the very verge of liberty;
Although contention rise upon the clouds,
Mix earth with heav'n, and roll the ruin onwards
Here will we fix and breast us to the shock."

The promise performed.

The friends of the gentleman whose name is mentioned below, having neglected to offer any explanation of his motives for keeping possession of a large number of muskets, and other property, belonging to the United States, we shall now point him out to our readers, and thus discharge our duty as public journalists.

The person we alluded to, is NICHOLAS QUACKENBOSS, Esq.* The number of muskets in his possession, once amounted to nearly six hundred—but will not now perhaps exceed 500. He had also a considerable number of bayonet belts and cartridge-boxes, besides a large quantity of bullets—which, we learn, are principally disposed of. We cannot discover that he has ever rendered any account to the United States for this property; or that he has any authority for holding it. Nor do we know by what means he got possession of it, or by what pretence he now retains it.

We offer no comments on this subject at present. Should this article meet the eye of any officer or agent authorized to make the proper enquiries, we hope an investigation will take place, which may result in favor of right and justice. We have treated the affair with as much delicacy as circumstances would permit; and if we have injured any man's feelings, our only apology is, that the public good required it.

* We understand that we erred in stating that this gentleman had been supported for office by the democrats. He stands high with that party; but has not recently been a candidate.

JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

Be it our task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Late Foreign News.

PARIS, August 1.

The preparations making here induce us to presume that his Majesty will soon be here.—The Imperial Guard has already received orders to occupy the same posts as is usual when the Emperor is here. It is reported here that a general Congress of all the Princes of the confederation will be held in this city.

August 8.

Letters from Munich of the 31st July state, that an entrenched camp has been formed on the Wittenberg (White Mount) near Prague in Bohemia, to which the Austrian army is to retreat in the unexpected case that peace should not be concluded. The works of Prague have been confidently reinforced, and the place has been victualled for a six months' siege.—Much heavy ordnance has also been conveyed thither from Therienstadt.

HAMBURGH, August 10.

We have just received advices of the Archduke Charles having been removed from the command of the Army; and that notice had been given to the French of the termination of the Armistice. It is said, that Prince John of Lichtenstein is to succeed the Archduke Charles in the command of the Austrian army.

NAPLES, July 27.

The British have very unexpectedly received orders entirely to evacuate the islands of Ilchia and Proseida. The troops and the sick are embarked. The Sicilian Prince Leopold, who was on board the fleet, and the Dukes of Arcoli and Camera, two Neapolitan emigrants, have by this time returned to Melazzo. It would appear, that considerable differences had taken place between them and Gen. Stuart. Two British regiments had proceeded to Malta.

LONDON August 16.

It is an unquestionable truth that very serious disturbances have broken out at Rotterdam. The spirit of insurrection first manifested itself among the lower orders of peasantry, who commenced by exclaiming "Long live the House of Orange! Give us back the Prince of Orange!" Twenty or thirty of the ringleaders were secured a week or ten days ago, and lodged in the Stadthouse as prisoners. No example had been made of them at the date of the last advices.

A strict embargo has been laid on all vessels in Holland. We have been favored with the sight of a letter, dated the 4th inst. which positively announces the fact. The same letter enables us to send you a copy of the decree of the 29th ult. respecting Americans, which has already excited so much uneasiness. It is as follows:—

"*July* 29, 1809.

"Louis Napoleon, &c.

"Until further orders, our decree of the 30th June, No. 1, respecting the admission of American vessels into the harbours of this kingdom shall be repealed; and every thing relating thereto be placed on the same footing upon which it was before the promulgation of the said decree; so that no other vessels than those conforming strictly to the restrictions contained in our former decrees, shall be admitted. Those which shall not so conform shall be warned off. The Director of the Customs hereby orders all Custom-House Officers, stationed in the harbours and ports of this kingdom, to act according to the above decrees; and to inform all captains of American vessels, who may hereafter arrive of the contents of the same; as also to send the papers of those who, from the nature of their cargoes, conceive the same admissible; with the addition of the usual declaration of the Director of the Customs; and to wait for further orders concerning the same."

The above decree when issued, was accompanied with a copy of that of the 30th of June in which the articles allowed to be imported from America are specifically enumerated; and which was published in this country in July.

Private Correspondence.

London, Wednesday evening, half past seven.

We have not heard that Ministers have received any further advices from the Island of Walcheren. A vessel has arrived in the river from the coast of Holland, by which letters till the 15th have been received. These letters confirm the report of the arrival of General Armstrong at Amsterdam, from Paris. They also inform us, that the American armed ship which some time since went into the Texel, for the avowed purpose of imparting to the masters of American vessels the state of the relations between the Government of the United States and those of the Belligerent Powers, had, since General Armstrong reached Holland, been directed to quit her anchorage and proceed on a cruize in the North Seas; with [illegible] doubt, of warning American vessels to those seas not to enter the ports of Holland or France. In these letters, it is said, decisively, that the Armistice between France and Austria has been broken; as a proof of which, are mentioned, the various rises and falls of colonial produce in the course of a few days.

It is not believed that Bonaparte has signified a determination to call out the conscriptions for 1811—12. This was merely a speculative rumour of yesterday; to which it was added, that a great coolness had taken place between Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia—the latter having seriously remonstrated against the French proceedings in Gallicia. These are reports which emanated from the Stock Exchange.

The following is the copy of a letter, dated

"*Flushing, August* 18, 1809.

"This place was not altogether evacuated by the French until this day. A great part of the town is destroyed, and thousands of the inhabitants have perished. The Stadt-House, a large Church, and several other public buildings, have been consumed. Most of our ships of war have proceeded up the Scheldt, and Sir R. Strachan will follow with the remainder to-morrow. There are ten French ships of the line and 15 frigates, with about 50 gun-boats (as we now learn) beyond Fort Lillo. There are also a line of battle ship and two smaller vessels building in Flushing."

Letters from Paris of the 8th instant, speak of the probability of a decree interdicting all communication with America.

August 23.

It is said, now, that the Austrian government positively gave, on the 3d instant, the stipulated notice of the cessation of the armistice in fifteen days from that date; consequently hostilities might have recommenced yesterday. It is added, that the Archduke Charles published an Address to the Austrian army on resigning the command, speaking in the highest terms of Prince John of Lichtenstein, his successor. Some of the papers have already raised the most unbecoming cry against the Archduke Charles—the Hero Charles, whom they recently almost deified. We cannot follow them in these transitions. The Archduke Charles may have been weak; but we know nothing of the matter. The Generals whose advice he followed, may have been a cabal; but we know nothing of that. The Prince of Lichtenstein may be a much able man; but we know nothing of that. If the war be renewed, we hope Austria will be successful under whoever may be entrusted with the command of her armies. But it is surely as unjust as ungracious to arraign a Prince, whose character has been hitherto unimpeachable, merely because he discontinued the war before we wished him; and to extol, at the expense of his character, a successor of whom we know nothing, except that he is in power, and is about to renew the war; and even that we know on doubtful authority.—*Pilot.*

The mysterious veil which has covered the negociations between Austria and France is at length drawn aside, and an appeal to arms has been once more resolved upon by the Emperor Francis. This important intelligence has certainly reached his Majesty's ministers. The Archduke Charles no longer commands the Austrian armies, and Prince Jonn of Lichtenstein has been declared Generalissimo, with full powers. An official communication declaring this change, and at the same time announcing the determination of the Austrian government to persevere in the contest at all risks rather than yield to the arrogant demands of Napoleon, was on Sunday evening received by Mr. Canning. This we state as a fact, which cannot be contradicted.—*The Day*

August 24.

Dispatches have been received from Major Maxwell, commandant of the Island of Goree, announcing the capture of the settlement of Senegal, on the coast of Africa. It consists of an Island in the mouth of the river Senegal, with a fortress called Fort Louis. It was formerly taken by us in 1758, but by the treaty of peace in 1783, was restored to France.

Two letters from the Earl of Chatham, dated Middleburgh, August 14th and 18th, will be found under the London Gazette department. The one notices as formerly mentioned, the opening of the sluices at Flushing by the French, and letting in salt water, which says his Lordship, has been attended as yet with little inconvenience—the other, the surrender of the towns of Zeirikzee and Ewershaven, and the islands of Schowen and Duiveland, from which, his Lordship believes, he will be enabled to draw very ample supplies of cattle, spirits and biscuits. His Lordship encloses General Monnet's return of the late garrison at Flushing, at the time of its surrender—he makes the amount, in all, 5803. His Lordship farther says, from the information which has fallen into his hands, that the enemy's whole force opposed to him in the Island of Walcheren, may very fairly be taken at 9,000 men.

It has for some days been rumoured, that the Austrian Government gave notice, on the 3d instant, of the termination of the Armistice in 15 days. This rumour is now confidently repeated in letters from Holland, received in London on Wednesday.

August 26.

We this day resume our extracts from the German Papers to the 14th, received yesterday. The Austrian Army is again represented as very formidable in numerical strength. It is said that it will soon amount to 350,000 men, independent of the Landwehr. This army is posted a- [illegible] the centre is stated to be at Crems; the right at Olmutz; and the left at Hollitsch.

The report of the renewal of hostilities between France and Austria was repeated yesterday with increased confidence. It was further stated, in the Ministerial Circles, last night, that Prince Stahremberg had acknowledged the receipt of private letters, announcing an actual engagement, in which the French were defeated.

Letters from Paris, of so late a date as the 17th, have been received. They state that peace between Austaia and France was agreed on the 10th; but accounts from Vienna of the 12th (two days later,) positively assert, as we noticed yesterday, that no such event had taken place.

We have received American Papers and Letters to the 27th last.—A letter from Boston, of the 23d, is written under the full conviction that no war would result from the impediment to the negociation, and observes that the ultimate arrangement must be suspended until the arrival of Mr Jackson, as, under the present circumstances, the Government could not renew the discussions with Mr. Erskine, both from motives of delicacy to him, and from the proper respect to its own character and dignity.

Thirtieth Bulletin.

VIENNA July 30.

The 9th army, which was commanded by the Prince of Ponte Corvo, was disbanded on the 8th inst. The Saxons, who formed a part of it, are under the command of General Reymen. The Prince of Ponte Corvo is gone to use the waters. In the battle of Wagram, the village of that name was carried on the 6th, between ten and eleven o'clock, and the glory of this successful enterprise is due to the corps of Marshal Oudinot.

The House of Austria took the field this campaign with 62 regiments of the line, 12 regiments of cavalry, 12 regiments of grenadiers, four free corps or legion, making in the whole 310,000 men; 150 battalions militia (landwhirs) commanded by ancient officers, exercised 10 months; 40,000 men of the Hungarian insurrection, and 50,000 horse, artillery and miners, composing in the whole from 5 to 600,000 men. With this force the House of Austria supposed herself to be sure of victory. She entertained a hope of shaking the power of France, if ever her whole force were united. But her armies are notwithstanding reduced to one fourth part of her original strength, while the French army has been encreased to double the number it consisted of at Ratisbon.

In the castle of Gratz twenty pieces of ordnance have been found.

The castle of Sachenborg, situated on the frontiers of the Tyrol, has surrendered to Gen. Rusco.

The Duke of Dantzic has entered Tyrol with 25,000 men. He has occupied Lofers, and disarmed all the inhabitants; he must by this time be at Inspruck.

Gen. Thielman has entered Dresden.

The Duke of Abrantes is in Bayreuth, and has pushed his advanced guard to the frontiers of Bohemia.

London Gazette Extraordinary. Sunday August 20.

DOWNING STREET, Aug. 19.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received at the Office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, K. G. dated

Head quarters, Middleburgh, Aug. 16.

My Lord—I have the honor of acquainting your Lordship, that on the 13th inst. the batteries before Flushing being completed, (and the frigates, bombs and gun-vessels, having at the same time taken their stations) a fire was opened at about half past one P. M. from fifty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of six twenty-four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play upon the town, with little or no intermission, till late on the following day.

On the morning of the 14th inst. about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Dumbe passage, led by Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and, ranging up along the sea line of defence, kept as they passed a most tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours, with the greatest gallantry and effect. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had entirely ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieut Gen. Sir Eyre Coote to send in to summon the place; Gen. Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a Council of War; an hour had been allowed him for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed, without any answer being received, hostilities were ordered to recommence with the utmost vigour, and about eleven o'clock at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced upon the Sea Dyke, in front of Lieut. Gen. Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from the 36th, 71st, and light battalions of the King's German Legion, under Lieut. Col Park, opposed to great superiority of numbers: they took forty prisoners, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.

I must not omit to mention, that on the preceding evening, an entrenchment, in front of Major Gen Graham's position was also forced, in a manner equally undaunted, by the 14th regiment and detach-

ments of the King's German Legion, under Lieut. Col. Nicholls, who drove the enemy from it, and made a lodgment within musket shot of the walls of the town, taking one gun and thirty prisoners.

About two in the morning the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for forty eight hours, which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, on the basis of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

I have now the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that these preliminaries being acceded to, as soon as the admiral landed in the morning, Col. Long, Adjutant General, and Capt. Cockburn, of the Royal Navy, were appointed to negociate the further articles of Capitulation, which I have now the honour to enclose. They were ratified about three this morning, when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town. The garrison will march out to-morrow, and will be embarked as speedily as possible.

I may now congratulate your Lordship on the fall of a place so indispensably necessary to our future operations, as so large a proportion of our force being required to carry on the siege with that degree of vigour and dispatch which the means of defence the enemy possessed, and particularly his powers of inundation (which was rapidly spreading to an alarming extent) rendered absolutely necessary.

Having hoped, had circumstances permitted, to have proceeded up the river at an earlier period, I had committed to Lt. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote the direction of the details of the siege, and of the operations before Flushing, and I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the unremitting zeal and exertion with which he has conducted the arduous service entrusted to him, in which he was ably assisted by Lt. Cols. Walsh and Offerey, attached to him as assistants in the Adjutant and Quarter Master General's department.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the judicious manner in which the Gen. Officers have directed the several operations, as well as with the spirit and intelligence manifested by the commanding officers of corps, and the zeal and ardour of all ranks of officers.

It is with great pleasure I can report the uniform good conduct of the troops, who have not only on all occasions shewn the greatest intrepidity in presence of the enemy, but have sustained, with great pleasure and cheerfulness, the laborious duties they have had to perform.

The active and persevering exertions of the corps of Royal Engineers have been conducted with much skill and judgment by Col Fyres, aided by Lt. Col. D'Arcey, and it is impossible for me to do sufficient justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, under the able direction and animating example of Brig. Gen. M'Leod.

The seamen, whose labours had already been so useful to the army, sought their reward in a further opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and one of the batteries was accordingly entrusted to them, and which they served with admirable vigour and effect.

I must beg leave to express my strong sense of the constant and cordial co-operation of the navy on all occasions, and my warmest acknowledgments are most particularly due to Capt. Cockburn, of the Belleisle, commanding the flotilla, and to Capt. Richardson, of the Cæsar, commanding the brigade of seamen landed with the army.

I have the honor to enclose a return of the garrison of Flushing, in addition to which I have learned, that besides the number killed, which were considerable, upwards of one thousand wounded men were transported to Cadland, previous to the complete investment of the town.

I also subjoin a statement of deserters and prisoners, exclusive of the garrison of Flushing.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my first Aid-de-Camp, Major Bradford, who is fully qualified to give your Lordship every further information, and whom I beg leave earnestly to recommend to His Majesty's protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

Latest from Spain.

By the schr. Trim, Bunbury, arrived here yesterday, in 56 days from Messina, and 36 from Gibraltar, we have received a number of the Gibraltar Chronicle, of August 26.

Fresh papers received from Spain.

SEVILLE, Aug. 14, 1809.

General Vanegas' Dispatch.

Most Excellent Sir,

This morning, at half past five, the army under my command was attacked by the enemy in Almonacid, and at seven a very brisk fire of both artillery and musketry had extended throughout the whole of the line. The number of the assailants was very considerable, and we have no doubt but it exceeded 25,000 men.—Our troops maintained a most honorable fight for nine hours together, during five of which the fire was tremendous indeed—but the enemy having made themselves masters of a height which formed our left, obtained an advantage in point of position, and were on the point of turning us—which circumstance induced me to recover on a retreat, previously forming, to cover the second division which hitherto suffered least. The national honor has been maintained unimpaired. Blood has been shed, indeed, and we have lost excellent officers, but I conceive, that the enemy's own loss amounts to 3000 men I cannot, at present, send the particulars to your Excellency, but I will do so whenever I have time.

Camp Marshal D. Roman de Carvajel, set out post from Tembleque for la Carolina, where he will assume the command and collect as many troops and sharpers as possible, until I reach the Sierra myself with the army. May God, &c.

(Signed) VANEGAS.

Head-Quarters, Camunas, Aug 11. 1909

To his Excellency Don Antonio Cornel.

[The next number contains, at full length, the same General's Dispatch, relative to the unsuccessful attack made on the 5th, by the French upon his army at Aranjuez, which was noticed in last Saturday's Chronicle. Gen. V. states, that upon being informed by Gen. Cuesta, that the British army had marched out in the morning of the 3d, and that he intended to follow it with his own in the evening of the same day, to make head against Soult who was advancing on the side of Placenzia, he foresaw, that the troops under his command would be attacked, as soon as intelligence of his movement should reach Joseph and Victor, who (in consequence of their defeat at Talavera) had fallen back—the former upon Illecas with 16,000 men, and the latter upon Maqueda with 10,000 men. And accordingly Gen. V. made the necessary dispositions to repulse the enemy, and, as proved in the event, in so able and judicious a manner, that the latter, meeting every where with an unconquerable resistance, desisted from the attempt and withdrew with a loss of 300 killed and 1000 men wounded—that of the Spaniards being far less important, as it is estimated at 300 in all.

The Dispatch concludes, with bestowing the highest encomiums upon all the corps engaged, as well as all their officers—and, Gen. Vanegas having particularly recommended to the Board Brigadier D. Pedro Augustin Ciron, who commanded in Aranjuez, and upon whom, had, therefore devolved, the task of carrying the plan of defence into execution, the Brigadier has been immediately promoted to the rank of Camp-Marshal.]

A Curiosity.

A proclamation of the Marshal of the Empire Augereau, Duke of Castiglione, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honor, Dignitary, of the Order of the Iron-Crown, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III, and commander in chief of the army of Catalonia.

Spaniards, Catalonians! I come in the midst of you; H. M. the Emperor of the French and King of Italy has conferred upon me the command of his armies in Catalonia.

Spaniards! I know and love you. Seduced by perfidious insinuations, unhappy and wretched victims, blind tools of a cabinet, the enemy of France and of humanity numbers great numbers of your brethern are bent upon protracting a war, the issue of which never was doubtful. They scorn and reject the blessings and favors which would be lavished upon them by an august sovereign, a hero whom God, in his mercy, created for the happiness and glory of Europe and of the world.

Spaniards! The hero of France loves and esteems you, his virtuous heart wishes for, and actually stands in need of your happiness and prosperity. The God who endued Napoleon with invincible valor, also enriched him with goodness and tender hearted humanity.

Napoleon is lamenting your misfortunes and evils; his paternal heart is rent by the calamities which his formidable armies have already brought and will further bring upon you, if you persist in turning a deaf ear to the voice of truth, if you continue in a fatal blindness.

Give up, therefore, hopes never to be realized; abjure a spurious love, a criminal honor, which, by inducing you to take up arms against a truly paternal monarch, the august brother of the great Napoleon, offends, and kindles the wrath of heaven, which gave him to you in its clemency; do not entertain any longer a useless hope God protects France; a god leads Napoleon by the hand, covers and shelters him under his wings, and even chains victory to his triumphant car.

Valiant Spaniards! submit—Europe is submitting and surrendering by degrees

Spaniards! I know you; and you also must know me. I have long entertained a high regard for you; and, provided you submit you shall certainly find in me a true friend—Your persons, your properties whatever belongs to you, shall be sacred to me.

Errors and faults will meet with indulgence—moderation, loyalty and fidelity may depend upon our assistance and protection; but let perfidy tremble!—For the obstinate rebel, for the miscreant who shall blow up the flames of discord, there will be no forgiveness—the thunder-bolt, already quivering over his head, is ready to fall.

Citizens, who have been hitherto misled! come back, come back to your homes; tradesmen, resume your useful occupations—honest villagers, lay down the sword—take up the plough—hasten to cultivate, undisturbed and unmolested, the lands of your forefathers—and lose no time to fertilise those lands which have been but too long abandoned. And ye faithful Spaniards who are reaping the happy fruit, the reward of your fidelity, join your voice with ours; call back those unfortunate brothers of yours who are going astray—tell them that we love them, that Napoleon will forget their errors, their faults, and that your happiness will ever be the constant object of his paternal solicitude—tell those misled brothers, that they will ever find me ready to carry their petitions to the foot of the throne of that monarch who is so partial to truth—that they are under the protection of our arms—and that, formidable to rebels and bad citizens, whatever their numbers may be, we shall, at all times, support and defend the submissive and loyal inhabitants, and punish the insults offered them—but tell them also, and insist upon it, that clemency has its limits, which will finally be followed by the days of vengeance.

A powerful army is spreading over your territory, a formidable army is coming, and woe to him who shall dare to resist me! for I will listen to nothing but to a just indignation and to a most just fury: and not one of you will be able to screen himself from a dreadful vengeance.

Saragossa is yet smoking—and, therefore ye Catalans, who might wish or dare to follow her example, look on her ashes, her ruins, and tremble!

The Marshal of the Empire, Duke of Castiglione.

(Signed) AUGEREAU.

Perpignan, July 2, 1809.

[The foregoing article is preceded in the Gazette, by a Royal Decree abolishing a kind of poll tax called *el piersonal*, all over Catalonia, as a reward for the loyal exertions of all the inhabitants of that province, and also because this tax is rather a disgraceful badge of servitude for those who pay it, than a resource for the state into whose coffers it is paid.]

GERONA, July 24.

The night before last, the enemy renewed their attacks upon Monjuich. The Mountain, as well as the town, kept up for two hours and a half, an incessant fire of artillery and musketry which greatly injured the enemy's works. The latter enraged at the failure of their attempts, repeated them again and again, but to as little purpose. We cannot sufficiently admire the *sang froid* of the garrison of the Castle, who under the galling fire of the enemy, loudly cried out to them—"*Come, Gavachos, and lend your assistance; Lechi's palace has caught fire.*"

July 25.—The besiegers are sparing of their shells, but not of their grenades or cannon-shot, of which they send us plenty. From their not being minded as they ought to be several lives are lost which might be laid down with more advantage to the country—Its defenders make a parade of their intrepidity which we wish were less daring. However it be there is nothing to apprehend with such a garrison, which in every instance exceed our hopes, and commands our admirations. Wherever it presents itself, it forms a rampart more impenetrable than that which incloses the town. Out of Gerona such exploits would deserve our attention—here they succeed each other so rapidly that they take it up but for one moment. It may be truly said of Gerona, that it has been a school of valour, by the patterns which there have been displayed and formed with so much eclat.

Note.—Official accounts have been subsequently received, including the daily reports of the defence of that fortress, down to the 5th inst when it continued to make an equally glorious resistance.

SEVILLE, Aug. 17.

The forces which Soult has brought to the Tagus, do not merely consist of the division under his orders, but include the whole of the French troops in Castile. This has occasioned the retrograde movement of our armies. They extend from the Mesa de Ibor as far as Almarez, and will shortly be reinforced by 9000 English who are already in Alcantara—and further we are positively told by Beresford's division which appears to have reached Cindad Rodrigo to the number of 16,000 men. The united armies of Asturias and Gallicia must, by this time have penetrated into Castile. A French division has marched from the Tagus to Placenzia, undoubtedly to observe the armies which may fall upon the rear of their troops.

The army of the centre has fought at Almonacid with great valor. Its retreat has been a military one, unattended with the fatal dispersion which we have lamented upon other occasions. On the 12th, its head quarters were at Argamtsilla. Vanegas intended to send part of his troops to the Sierra, and to advance with the remainder of the army which is a proof, that the French are not pursuing him. If it be so, we may hope, that la Mancha will not be afflicted again with the continuance of the French troops.

The Tarragona report of the 7th, states 600 men to have entered Gerona, a reinforcement most acceptable to that garrison. The prodigies of valor and patriotism which it is performing, would obtain no credit, if the Spanish Revolution had not already afforded many instances of the kind. Whenever the enemy assail it, which is often the case, they are obliged to retire with great loss.

By last Evening's Mail.

From the Norfolk Herald of October 2.

As our paper was nearly ready for press, the revenue cutter belonging to this port arrived from a cruize; the Lieutenant informs, that on Thursday evening in the Chesapeake bay he boarded the ship Virgin, capt. Auld, 49 days from Salou, bound to Baltimore with a cargo of brandy Capt. Auld, informed Mr. B. that he had accounts of bloody engagements having taken place near Madrid, between the Anglo Spanish and French, in which the English alone lost upwards of 4000 men, in consequence of the dastardly conduct of the Spanish and Portuguese troops, who it appears, are not over anxious to come to *close fighting!*—News of importance may be momently expected.

THE KNELL.

Communication.

DIED—At Burlington, Vermont, of the Typus Fever, on the 27th ult. Mr. HENRY LYMAN, of Montreal, aged 21.

In speaking of the death of this young man, it is a tribute of homage we owe to his memory to say, that few men of his age had more friends than he possessed. Mr. Lyman was genteel and commanding in his person, easy and accomplished in his manners—possessing a mild and gentle disposition, which endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance—Endowed with a noble and discriminating mind, calculated to judge with accuracy, and polished with much useful and practical information—It is but justice to say that he in a lively degree, possessed those qualities of the mind and heart, that renders "man affable to man."

INSOLVENTS,

Advertising for the benefit of the act, in this state.

John Hughes, of Elmira, Tioga county—before the court of common pleas of said county, on the first Tuesday of January.

Henry Young, town and county of Onondaga—before the first judge of said county, 20th November.

John R. Felter, of Montgomery, Orange county—before the first judge of said county, 8th November.

John Richards, of Galway, Saratoga county—before the first judge of said county, 12th December.

Gilbert Oakley, of Halfmoon, Saratoga county—before the first judge of said county, 7th November.

Samuel Russel and John Griswold, jun. of New York—before the recorder, 16th November.

To the Printers of the Albany Gazette.

AS my not taking notice of a mutilated and of course an imperfect statement, in your paper of this day, relative to a trespass cause decided at the late circuit court in Troy, might be deemed an admission of the truth thereof, *and for no other cause whatever*, I beg leave to assure the public, that the same is not founded in FACT; and that if the author had lately, as I presume he might, perused a letter or two I wrote Mr. Genet, some short time after the perpetration of the trespass, I apprehend (though I did not keep copy or copies) the doing so would have enabled him more correctly to have stated and not misrepresented the cause of prosecution, &c. and for brevity sake, shall only notice the unabashed affrontery and gross equivocation of the author in alledging Mr. Genet's "*being at that period dangerously ill, from home, he did not know it, and was no party to the suit*:" Whereas some short time after the committal of the trespass, Mr. Genet, in presence of Mr. Amos Northrop, sent me by Mr. James Jordan, an avowal of his sending Luke Salisbury, his then steward, to assist in carrying away the wheat, and declared that he would support and defend him therefor—in consequence of which message or avowal, I wrote the letter or letters above mentioned—but he thought prudent to evade the avowal to myself—let that suffice as refutation of one part of the allegation.

And in reply to the other part thereof I say, that if I am not very greatly misinformed, at the very time of the trespass, Mr. Genet was at his then "home" in the house of Mr. Warner, or where Warner had lived, not a very great distance (perhaps not a mile) from his, Genet's former dwelling house on his own farm, and within a very few yards of that house, and probably in his, Genet's, view part of the trespassed wheat was carried to the barn or barrack in occupation of one of the trespassers.

I beg leave also to assure the public, *that the outrageous breach of the law, very fully proved to the satisfaction of the court and jury, and* NOT MONEY, *was the object of the prosecution*, of the equity whereof the court and jury were fully convinced, by the charge and verdict given, which charge and verdict not only amply compensates, but makes light and nugatory all malicious inuendoes of my want of christian commiseration.

I likewise hereby tell the author, and I beg leave to assure the public, that I am not the least intimidated by the vague bombastical galconading threats of further vexatious litigation, being prepared to confute the erroneousness of the author's illiberal assertions, in any legal way that he or his friend and coadjutor, Mr. Herrick, may think proper to afford me, of making their conduct more publicly reprehensible, than as yet it is, for that trespass, and in no other way will I notice either of them, or further intrude on the public, except in humbly trusting, that since my arrival in this country, my conduct and veracity has been and is much less liable to animadversion and "CONTEMPT" than that of him who has signed himself "*one of your subscribers*" in Greenbush.

BRABAZON NOBLE.

Greenbush Hotel, 5th October, 1809.

On further consideration, I deem not only necessary, but proper to add and assure the public, that Gen. Van Rensselaer was not present, when the *conditional* grant of the wheat was made, nor had he for several days any knowledge thereof, nor any the very least influence in obtaining the *conditional* grant.

Nor did there occur any "*trifling difference between Smyth and Noble*," nor had I, nor have I, any the least resentment against either of the Smyths, but to the utmost of my power would render them service, if they were freed from the influence and control of such *infernal* advisers as they are cursed with, and by whose persuasion the inexperienced youth of one of them was prevailed upon to engage in that trespass.

Nor was Hallett's bed sold from under him, till after the exulting perpetration of the trespass, at which time, he stood indebted to Mr. Hill about 2200 Dollars—Which bed, &c. when under seizure by the sheriff, were taken out of his house and carried to the jail, without my knowledge—And he also, in 1804, unlawfully took from off the farm he held from Mr. Hill, the best waggon, with three waggon beasts, after they had been distrained for rent; which waggon and beasts, I was prevented from recovering by the interference and connivance of the late Judge Woodworth—so that without any the least exaggeration, I may think and say, that since the fall of 1804, I, or Mr. Hill through me, have been persecuted, plundered and defrauded of perhaps more than 3000 dollars, by some of the group of the Greenbush CHARITABLE WORTHIES AND RIOTOUS BREAKERS of the public peace—But if they consult scripture they will find that "*The Lord will not accept robbery for burnt sacrifice.*"

2 82

BRABAZON NOBLE.

TO LET,

A HOUSE in Dock-street, at a low rent, and in an eligible situation. Enquire at this office.

October 13, 1809. 1wtfF82

Fancy and other Dry Goods.

JUST opened by the subscriber—calculated for the *Grave*, the *Gay* and the *Fanciful*—

Amongst which are,

A variety of fancy Muslins and Robes, elegant patterns—fine Thread Edgings and Laces—dark Lutestrings—Cotton Wadding—Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's Wool Hose—rich Damask and Cotton Shawls—rich Sattin Ribbons and Feathers.

S. F. B. CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.
PELESE CLOTH and fashbl. BUTTONS.

Chester Bulkley,
Late of the firm of
Butler & Bulkley,
No 32, Market-Street, Albany.

October 11, 1809. 1wtfF82

John Van Vechten,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

An elegant and extensive assortment of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

which he will dispose of, at wholesale or retail, at an unusual small advance, for cash or approved credit. Amongst the assortment, is one box 4-4 Irish Linen, from 3s6 to 14s per yard.

ALSO

A few Qr. Casks
Superior Sherry and Teneriffe
WINES.

Albany, October 9th 1809. emtf82

SINGING SCHOOL,

No. 8, *Dock-street.*

MR. ANDREWS will open a School, at his house, the 17th instant, for the purpose of instructing the lovers of Choral Music, in the principles of the divine art of PSALMODY.

Attendance given from 6 to 8 o'clock in the Evening of Tuesdays and Fridays.

Terms—Three Dollars per Quarter.

Mr. Andrews instructs Ladies and Gentlemen in Vocal and Instrumental Music at their own houses.

☞ *Piano Fortes tuned.*

Albany, October 5, 1809. eptf82

Albany Mayor's Court.

Judith Bruce and Thomas W. Ford, vs. *Margaret Livingston and others.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, called the Mayor's Court of the city of Albany, and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the state of New-York, entitled "an act for the partition of lands," we, the subscribers, commissioners, duly appointed and authorized by a rule of the said court, will expose to sale at public vendue, on Saturday the fourteenth day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, ALL that certain lot of ground, lying and being in the first ward of the city of Albany, south of Hudson-street and east of Washington-street, bounded on the north by lots of Jonathan Kidney and other persons, on the east by Green-street, on the south by a street granted by Gerrit Van Zante, deceased, called Hamilton-street and a lot of Cornelius Van Schelluyne, and on the west by lots of the heirs of Isaac Fryer, deceased. A map of the above property, as the same has been laid into lots, may be seen at any time previous to the day of sale, at the office of James Van Ingen, No. 54, Market-street.

JAS. VAN INGEN,
HENRY TRUAX,
JNO. R. BLEECKER, } *Commissioners.*

Albany, Sept. 9th, 1809. ep5w73

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Albany, in Common Council convened, by an ordinance passed 2d day of February, in the year 1795, did order, direct and require the pitching, levelling, forming and paving of sundry streets and parts of streets in the said city, among which was contained all that part of Pearl-street, extending from State-street to the new pavement in the north end of Pearl-street—And whereas by another ordinance of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said city, in Common Council convened, passed the 22d day of August, in the year 1808, entitled a law for paving the side walks in Pearl-street, Columbia street, Steuben-street and Court-street—And whereas, by virtue of the said in part recited ordinances, five sufficient and disinterested freeholders of the said city were appointed by each of the said ordinances to make a fair and impartial assessment of the expence of making the said several improvements among the owners and occupants of the houses and lots of ground intended to be benefitted thereby, which said several assessors did make such assessments, in conformity and agreeable to the directions of the said ordinances, and did return the same duly certified to the said Common Council who thereupon did ratify and confirm the said assessments, whereby the lot of Gysbert Merselus, now deceased, and which includes the lot of John Merselus, jun. also deceased, was estimated and assessed at £ 107 9 7 1-2, the lot of the heirs of Yurian Hogan, was estimated and assessed, as the lot of John Trotter, at £ 51 19 6, and the lot of Matthew Trotter, late the property of the said Yurian Hogan, deceased, was estimated and assessed for paving the side walk thereof at fifty-four dollars—And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, did by their agent, expend for the benefit and advantage of the said lots in causing the same to be pitched, levelled, formed and paved—for the lot of Gysbert Merselus, £33 15 1—for the lot of John Merselus, jun. late the property of Margaret Livingston, deceased, £22 16 1—and for the lot of the heirs of Yurian Hogan, £18 9 11, which said respective sums, with such interest as may be due thereon, including the lot of Matthew Trotter (excepting the charge on the property of John Merselus, jun. the same being fully paid and satisfied) remain and are a lien on the said respective lots. Notice is therefore hereby given, that in default of payment to the Chamberlain of the said city of the said several sums of £33 15 1, £18 9 11, and £21 12, equal to *Dolls.* 54, above mentioned, as due and unpaid, with such interest as may be due thereon, and the charge of advertising the same, that the said lots of ground situate in Pearl-street, in the Second Ward of the said City, will be exposed to sale at public auction, at the dwelling house of Stewart Lewis, innkeeper, in the first ward of the city of Albany, on Tuesday the 17th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing such sums of money as may have been expended and then due on the said respective assessments, together with the interest and costs. Dated 12th October, 1809.

By order of the corporation,
JOHN CUYLER,
1wF82 *Comptroller of the City of Albany.*

Washburn & Knower,

HAVE just received, and are now opening for sale, at their Store, two doors below the old Court-House, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

—ALSO—

Liquors and Groceries,

which will be sold remarkably low.

Albany, Sept. 26, 1809. eptf77

Dudley Walsh & Co.

HAVE received, by the late arrivals from Europe, a very general assortment of the following articles, which they will sell on their usual terms:

Superfine, second and common Cloths,
Kerseymeres,
Flannels—red, yellow, white, black, and blue.
Coatings,
Fancy Vestings,
Pantaloons Cords,
Bombazetts—black, green and scarlet,
Rattinets—black, blue and drabs,
Rose Blankets—7-4 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4;

with a variety of other Goods too tedious to mention.

IN STORE,

A General Assortment of

GROCERIES, and

10 Tierces Rice,
10 hhds. Copperas,
30 quarter casks Gunpowder.

Albany, October 2, 1809. eptf80

Austin Warner,

Opposite the Old City-Hall, Court-Street.

HAS just received, and offers for Sale very low for Cash or approved paper, the following articles:

100 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
30 do. Hyson do.
8 do. Souchong do.
85 Boxes Brown Havannah Sugar,
30 Hhds. N E. Rum,
1000 Bushels Turk's Island Salt,
500 do. Liverpool Blown do.

Albany, October 5, 1809. eptf80

SMITH & STARR,

No. 73 MARKET-STREET,

Corner of Maiden-Lane,

HAVE just received a very general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods.

In the articles of Superfine Broad Cloths and Kerseymeres, they flatter themselves they are not outrivalled, in the variety of colours, quality or price, by any store in the city.

Black Bombazine, Canton Crape, Russia Sheeting, Irish Linen, Cotton Shirting, Ginghams and Calicoes, with a great variety of others, form an assortment well worth the attention of purchasers.

Albany, 4th October, 1809. ep5w80

DURABLE INK,

For writing on Linen, with a Pen, which nothing will discharge without destroying the Linen.

THE utility of this preparation, whenever such an article is wanted, need not be pointed out. Initials, names, cyphers, crests, &c. may be formed with the utmost expedition, and without the incumbrance or expence of any implements; and will be found to stand every test of washings, buckings, acids, alkalies, &c. which oily and other compositions will not. To procure the above article genuine, apply at

G. & R. WAITE'S

Book-Store and Truly Fortunate Lottery Office No. 28, *State-street, nearly opposite the Post-Office, Albany.*

Where also may be had,

Dr. Church's Cough Drops, an effectually remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions—price 75 cents.

Antispasmodic Elixir, for the cure of all kinds of FITS.—Perhaps no remedy ever yet offered to the public, has been so successful in curing Epilepric, Hysteric, Convulsive and Falling Fits.—Price two Dollars.

Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, so much esteemed for many years past, for curing all kinds of Bilious and Jaundice Complaints.

Church's Scotch Ointment—the only medicine in the world that will cure the most inveterate Itch in four hours: it does not contain the least particle of Mercury, but may be applied to grown persons and infants with perfect safety. Once using it is a cure.—Price 75 cents.

Dr. Clark's Electuary, a certain cure for the FEVER AND AGUE, which can be attested by merchants of the first respectability in the city of New-York.—Price 10 shillings.

Worm Lozenges for effectually destroying worms in children and grown persons—Price 50 cents.

Tooth-ache Drops—Eye water and Eye-salve—Essence of Peppermint—Hooper's and Anderson's Pills—Harlem Oil—British Oil—Turlington's Balsam—Balsam of Honey—Corn Plaister—Hamilton's and Cooley's Elixir—Hamilton's Restorative Drops—Hamilton's Worm Lozenges—Dr. Solomon's Cordial Balm of Gilead, &c. &c. *October* 6, 1809. eptf80

☞ To Printers, Editors, &c.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

TROY GAZETTE

IS offered FOR SALE; together with all the PRINTING IMPLEMENTS which belonged to the office of the late firm of *Wright, Goodenow, & Stockwell*, comprising every article necessary for a complete office. Also—The RENSSELAER CIRCULATING LIBRARY, containing about 1100 volumes, which afford a very handsome profit. This establishment possesses very many peculiar advantages, which render it equal to almost any other in the union. A Subscription already, respectable, (which with exertion might be increased;) a liberal and extensive advertising patronage, and a good share of Job support, are among its advantages.

The TERMS will be low, for *ready pay* or approved *personal security*, for the payment of the amount of the bargain, at a short credit. Application to be made to the subscriber, who will give the necessary information. Letters on the subject, will be received and immediately attended to, *if the postage is paid.*

☞ No stranger need apply except he be able to procure testimonials of his orthodox *Federal Republican Principles.*

☞ Publishers of Papers, friendly to the Establishment, will confer a favor, by inserting this advertisement once or twice.

JOHN C. WRIGHT, *Prop'rs agent.*

Just Landed,

5 pipes Cognac Brandy,
17 hhds. 3d proof Eastern Rum,
2 bales India Muslins,
2 do. elegant Ingrained Carpeting,
1 case fine Book Muslins, and
1 do. Madrass Handkerchiefs.

The above Goods, with a large stock on hand will be sold low, at a liberal credit by wholesale

JOHN VAN SCHAICK & Co.
No. 93, Market-Street.

Albany, June 23, 1809. eptf51

Mather & Thorne,

No. 46, STATE-STREET,

Have just received, and offer for sale,

6 Hhds. Jamaica, 6 do. St. Croix, 15 do New } RUM.
16 Chests Hyson Skin, 6 do. Souchong, 6 do. Hyson, } TEAS.
5 Hhds. Sugar,
20 Boxes Lemons,
6 Casks London Brown Stout.

ALSO—By RETAIL,

Muscovado, Havana Powder'd, Loaf and Lump } Sugars.
Imperial, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong & Bohea } TEAS.
Old Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Malaga and Port } WINES.
Cognac & Spanish } BRANDY
Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Windward Island and New-England } RUM.
London Brown Stout, American do.
Raisins, Almonds, Spices, Spanish Segars, &c. &c.

And almost every article in the Grocery line, which they will sell on the lowest terms.

Albany, June 26, 1809. eptf51

Consignment.

Peter & John I. Boyd,

No. 35, *Court-Street,*

HAVE received the following articles from a manufactory in Rhode-Island, which they will sell at the factory prices, viz.

Cotton Yarn—single, double and three threaded.
Cotton Bed Tick, Cotton Stripe and Cotton Shirting.

Albany, Jan. 7, 1809. eptf2

MUSEUM.

THE public are respectfully informed that a MUSEUM, containing a very large collection of the most rare and extraordinary NATURAL CURIOSITIES, from various parts of the Globe, selected with much care, and obtained at great expense, is now opened at the Assembly-room, in the old City-Hall in Court-street—and to which the attention and patronage of the Citizens of Albany is particularly requested. The Museum is open from 7 in the morning till 8 in the evening.

Price of admittance 25 cents, children half price.

HENRY TROWBRIDGE.

Albany, September 18, 1809. eptf75

John Scoville,

DRAPER AND MERCER,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

No. 47, STATE-STREET,

Has just opened a fresh supply of superior

GOODS,

both for Ladies and Gentlemen—among which are some very elegant Pelisse Cloths, and

LEVINTINE SILKS,

for Ladies, Habits and Great Coats, a few of which may be seen, *ready made*, in a superior style to any thing of the kind exhibited in this City the present season.

All orders in the line of his profession will be thankfully received, and promptly executed.

Albany, 2d January, 1809 eptf1

FOR SALE,

THAT noted stand, as a Tavern, kept a number of years by the subscriber, three miles north of the village of Kinderhook, at the junction of the road leading from Hartford, with the post road from New-York to Albany. The house is large, and almost new, and every way convenient for a public house.

There is ninety acres of land, seventy of which is in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder well timbered. The place is so well known that any further description will be unnecessary.

An indisputable title will be given.

NATHAN DEYO.

June 16, 1809. eptf48

Albany Sloops.

THE undersigned Masters of vessels in the Albany trade, respectfully inform the citizens of New-York, and the public in general, that in future the general place of rendezvous in the city of New-York for the vessels belonging at the city of Albany, in said trade, will be at LENT'S New Bason, in the East River (next west of Coenties' Slip) where they solicit their usual share of public patronage in the line of their business.

John Bogart, *David Olmsted,*
Peter Donnelly, *Jahaziel Sherman,*
Peter Donnelly, Jun. *Randall Bentley,*
Hamilton Boyd, *James Keeler,*
Henry Green, *R. S. Van Rensselaer,*
James LaGrange, *Isaac Keeler,*
Arie LaGrange, *Jasper S. Keeler,*
Peter P. Dox, *Horace Lockwood,*
Jacob S. Pruyn, *Selleck Whitney,*
Jacob Barney, *Richard Winslow,*
John Y. Staats, *Anthony VanSantford,*
Isaac Hempsted, *Isaac Hand.*

Albany, Feb. 27, 1809. epuf19

Tallmadge, Smith & Co.

Have just received from LONDON, and are now opening at their

Wholesale Store,

No. 35, *STATE-STREET,*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY & STAPLE GOODS.

Suitable for the Fall & Winter, which they offer, either by the package or piece, upon advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Albany, October 10, 1808. 97eptf

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 17th of July instant, a brown MARE, about fourteen hands and an 1-2 high, supposed to be about eight or nine years old, with a small star in her forehead, one hip a little lower than the other. Whoever will return her to the subscriber in Court-street, shall be entitled to Two Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid by me.

NATHAN HAND

Albany, July 31, 1809. eptf62

Rensselaer Bridge.

THE subscriber, with others, in the spring of 1808, obtained the grant for a toll-bridge across the Kinderhook creek, half a mile east of Loudon Doaney's inn, in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer county. The object of this bridge was to shorten the distance between Lebanon Springs and Albany, on the Rensselaer and Columbia turnpike. The subscriber is happy to have it in his power to announce to the public that the said bridge is now completed, and that a free road has been laid out and worked in the best manner from the house of the abovementioned Doaney, to intersect the Rensselaer and Columbia turnpike about one mile east of Schermerhorn's tavern. The distance from one of these points to the other, on the turnpike, is about four miles—while on the new road, over the toll-bridge, it is only two miles and a quarter, and is almost wholly free from hills. The bridge is 400 feet long—and is finished in the most complete and workman-like manner; and the toll is only the ordinary half-toll of a turnpike gate.

JEREMIAH BRAINARD,

Treasurer of the Rensselaer Bridge Company.

September 20th, 1809. ep3m77

Prime Virginia Manufactured

Tobacco, &c.

59 KEGS best quality Virginia manufactured TOBACCO, small twist, put up in the neatest manner, just received and for sale at the

ALBANY BOOK-STORE,

No. 45, *State-street,*

Where are also just received, for sale,

Judge Bay's REPORTS of Cases argued and determined in the Superior Courts in South-Carolina since the Revolutions, Vol 1st. [The 2d volume is in the press.]
Day's [Connecticut] Reports, Vol. II.
CORLEBS in Search of a Wife, 2 vols in one, 12mo.
The American Register to Vol 4, inclusive.
The Complete Farrier.
Wilson on Febrile Diseases, 2 Vols 8vo.
Beers's ALMANACK for 1810, &c. &c.

Albany, 3d Oct. 1809 3wF77

Croswell & Frary,

Have for Sale, at their Book-Store,

No. 53 *State-Street,*

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS, ON

MEDICINE, CHEMISTRY, &c.

ACCUM's Chemistry, 2vols.
American Dispensatory, (Coxes')
American Herbal, (Stearns')
Baillie's Morbid Anatomy,
Bell on Wounds,
Bell on Ulcers, &c.
Blumenbach's Comparative Anatomy,
Blumenbach's Elements of Physiology,
Black's Chemistry, 3vols.
Bostock on Respiration,
Botanic Garden, (Darwin's) 2vols.
do. do. 1 vol.
Brown's Elements of Medicine,
Burn's Obstetrical Works,
Bard's Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery,
Beddoes on Consumption,
Burn's on Abortion,
Cheselden's Anatomy,
Cullen's Nosology,
Cullen's Materia Medica,
Cullen's Practice,
Currie's Medical Reports,
Conversations on Chemistry, 2vols. in 1.
Denman's Midwifery,
Domestic Medicine, (Buchan's)
Dessault's Surgery,
Edinburgh New Dispensatory, (Duncan's)
Electricity, by T. Gale,
Feltham's Popular View of the Human Body,
Haller's Physiology,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Hamilton on Purgatives,
Henry's Chemistry,
Keighley's Family Medicine,
Kinglake on Gout,
Kinglake to Parkinson, &c. on Gout,
Lambe on Diseases,
Lagrange's Chemistry, 2vols.
Lavoisier's Chemistry, 2vols. in 1.
Lewis' Cullen's Nosology,
Medical Guide, (Reece's)
Medical Pocket Book, (Elliott's)
Marryat's Art of Healing,
Nervous Temperament, View of—by Trotter,
Osborn's Midwifery,
Parkinson on the Gout,
Physician's Portable Library, (Smith's)
Physician's Vade Mecum, (Townsend's)
Rush's Essays,
Rickerson on Means of Preserving Health,
Saunders on Mineral Waters,
Smellie's Tables,
System of Surgery, B. Bell's Ab'd by Waters,
System of Anatomy, (Munro's) 3vols.
Saunders on the Liver,
Struve on Suspended Animation,
Temple of Nature, (Darwin's)
Townsend's Guide to Health,
Trotter on Diseases,
Underwood on the Diseases of Children,
Wallis on Diseases,
Whately on Strictures,
Willich's Lectures on Diet and Regimen,
Wakefield's Introduction to Botany,
Zoonomia, (Darwin's) 2vols.

August 4, 1809.

Just received by

CROSWELL & FRARY,

No. 53, *State-Street,*

A neat pocket edition of the Dutch Church PSALMS & HYMNS.

John McMillan,

HAS removed from Market-Street to the new dwelling house, corner of COURT and HUDSON-STREETS, near the City-Hall.

He has opened his

NEW FLOUR STORE

in Hudson-Street, next door west of the said dwelling house, where the best of fresh FLOUR, manufactured at the *Albany Mills*, will constantly be kept, and sold wholesale and retail, cheap for cash, or good paper at short credit.

The highest price paid for good clean Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Peas, Flaxseed, &c.

Albany, May 30, 1809. 1wtfF43

Market-street, No. 19.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has made additions to his

this Spring. R. LETTON.

☞ PROFILES taken in the Museum, for each setting one shilling—painted in colours, one dollar and fifty cents.

May 15, 1809. 1wF59

REMOVAL.

CHESTER BULKLEY,

LATE OF THE FIRM OF

BUTLER & BULKLEY,

Has removed to No. 32, Market-Street, two doors north of his old stand, where he has opened an elegant assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods,

selected from the late arrivals, which will be offered at a low price.

May 1, 1809. 1wtfF35

FOR SALE,

480 Acres of LAND, situate in the town of Benson, in the county of Montgomery; for which an indisputable title will be given. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber, at his office in Maiden-lane.

TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN.

Albany, Dec. 3, 1808. 1wtf114

Press-Papers.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

CROSWELL & FRARY,

No. 53, *State-Street,*

From N. BENJAMIN's Hope-Mill, Catskill.

A Consignment of

30 Gross Press-Papers,

Superior to any hitherto manufactured in the U. States—to be sold in large or small quantities.

—ALSO—

Twenty Reams, No 1 and 2,

WRITING PAPER.

August 4, 1809. 62

Wilson on Fevers.

Just received by Croswell & Frary,

No. 53, State-street,

A TREATISE

ON

FEBRILE DISEASES,

Including Intermitting, Remitting, and Continued Fevers; Eruptive Fevers; Inflammations; Hemorrhagies: and the Profluvia; in which an attempt is made to present, at one view, whatever, in the present state of medicine, it is requisite for the physician to know, respecting the symptoms, causes, and cure of those diseases; with Experimental Essays, on certain Febrile Symptoms, on the nature of inflammation, and on the manner in which opium and tobacco act on the living animal body.

BY A. PHILIPS WILSON, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, &c.

Albany, September 26, 1809.

WHEREAS James Shaw, of the town of Watervliet, (now town of Guilderland) in the county of Albany, and State of New-York, farmer, by indenture of mortgage bearing date the first day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, for securing the payment of the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars with the interest, to John I. Witbeck, of the town of Coeymans, and county and state aforesaid, now deceased, did grant, bargain, sell, release, enfeoff and confirm unto the said John I Witbeck, in his life time, his heirs and assigns forever, all that farm, piece of parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the town of Watervliet aforesaid—beginning at a white ash sapling marked I M. I S. for the north west corner of Isaac Miniklair's farm, and runs thence south fifty-nine degrees and thirty minutes west five chains and sixty links, then south sixty degrees west thirteen chains and forty links, then south nine degrees west six chains, then south forty-five degrees east twenty-four chains and seventy-two links, then south twenty-one degrees and thirty minutes east eighteen chains and thirty-four links, then north fifty-nine degrees and thirty minutes east twenty chains, then north ten degrees east twenty-two chains and seventy links, then north fifty-seven degrees west twenty-nine chains and eighty links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land And whereas the said John I. Witbeck is since deceased, and the subscriber has in due form of law become administrator of all the goods, chattels and credits of the said John I Witbeck—and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said sum of money with the interest in the said mortgage mentioned—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the several statutes in such case made and provided, the premises described as aforesaid will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of Stewart Lewis, Innkeeper in the city of Albany, on the twenty sixth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated June 8th, 1809.

CORNELIUS WITBECK, *Adm'r.*

By J. I. OSTRANDER, his Attorney. 6mF47

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Albany, in Common Council convened, by an ordinance passed the first day of June, in the year 1807, entitled "A law for filling, levelling, pitching and docking the several lots and streets therein mentioned," did order, direct and require, by the said ordinance, among other lots and streets therein mentioned, the filling, levelling, pitching and docking of all that part of Vanschoe-street and the lot now in the possesion of Israel Roberts, from the east side of Court-street to a line in range with the docks already built—And whereas in and by another ordinance, passed the 14th day of *November*, in the year 1808, entitled "A law for forming, pitching and levelling part of Hamilton and part of Hudson streets, and laying a drain in Hamilton-street," the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty did order, direct and require the forming, pitching, levelling and the making of a drain as aforesaid—And whereas in and by another ordinance passed the eighth day of May, in the present year, entitled "A law for regulating and filling certain streets and lots therein mentioned," the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty did order, direct and require the regulating and filling up the said streets and lots. And whereas by virtue of the said three several in part recited ordinances, five sufficient and disinterested freeholders of the said city, were appointed by each of the said ordinances, to make a fair and impartial assessment of the expence of making the said several improvements among the owners and occupants of the houses and lots of ground intended to be benefitted thereby; which said several assessors did make such assessments, in conformity and agreeable to the directions of the said ordinances, and did return the same, duly certified, to the said common council, who thereupon did ratify and confirm the said several assessments; whereby the lot in possession of Israel Roberts, was estimated and assessed at $426.80; the heirs of Margaret Livingston, deceased, were estimated and assessed, for forming, ditching and levelling part of Hamilton and part of Hudson-streets and for laying a drain in Hamilton-street, for the first object $584 40, and for the last $243 50; and the heirs of the said Margaret Livingston were further estimated and assessed for filling the lot north of Hamilton-street at $796 64; which said respective sums and such interest as may be due thereon, are unpaid and unsatisfied, and remain a lien on the said several lots—*Notice is therefore hereby given*, that in default of payment to the chamberlain of the said city, of the said several sums of money above mentioned as due and unpaid, with such interest as may be due thereon, and the charge of advertising the same, the said lots, pieces and parcels of ground, situated in the first and fourth wards of the said city, will be exposed for sale at public auction at the dwelling house of Stewart Lewis, innkeeper, situate in the first ward of the city of Albany, on the 20th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing such sums of money as may be expended on the said several lots together with the interest and costs. Dated 9th August, 1809. By order of the corporation,

JOHN CUYLER, Comptroller of the city of Albany.

1wF66

At a Court of Chancery held for the state of New-York in the city of Albany, the 31st day of August, 1809.

PRESENT,

The Honorable JOHN LANSING, Junior, Esquire, Chancellor.

Philip I. Schuyler, vs. Washington Morton } IT appearing by an affidavit made in this cause, that process of subpœna to appear and answer in the said cause hath been duly issued against the defendant, but that he hath not appeared in such time as according to the rules and practice of this court he ought to have done in case such process had been duly served; and it also appearing by the said affidavit to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendant does not reside within this state, but in foreign parts beyond sea, that is to say, in some part of Europe—On motion of Mr. Van Vechten, on behalf of Mr Emott, counsel for the complainant, ordered that the said defendant cause his appearance to be entered in this cause and answer the complainant's bill therein within nine months from this day, or that the said bill be taken pro confesso against him, to the end that such decree may be thereupon made as shall be just—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order shall within twenty days be inserted in two of the public news papers printed in this state, and be published therein eight weeks successively, at least once in each of the said weeks.

A copy.

1wF72 SANDERS LANSING, *Register.*

At a Court of Probates of the State of New-York, held at the Probate Office in the city of Albany, on the twelfth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine.

PRESENT,

LEONARD GANSEVOORT, Esq Judge.

WHEREAS Richard B. Willis and Lorinda his wife, the said Lorinda being administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits which were of Isaac Stone, deceased, have by their petition presented to the said judge, set forth, that the said Isaac Stone was, at the time of his death, seised of real estate within this state; that the petitioners have made a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of the said Isaac as far as they have been able to discover the same, and that thereby it appears that the personal estate of the said Isaac is insufficient to pay his debs, and therefore prayed the aid of the said judge in the premises, according to the directors of the act entitled "An act relative to the Court of Probates, the Office of Surrogate and the granting of administrations;" and the said petitioners have delivered to the said judge the account in the said petition mentioned—Hereupon it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said Isaac Stone do appear before the said judge, at the Probate Office, in the city of Albany, on the twenty-seventh day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate whereof the said Isaac Stone died seised should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts. 4wF74

TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, *Clk.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of ROBERT NELLIS, of the town of Bethlehem, in the county of Albany, deceased, are requested to deliver them without delay, to RICHARD S. TREAT, Esq. of the city of Albany; and all persons indebted to the estate either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to him, who is authorised by us to settle the same.

James Van Rensselaer,
William Frazier,
Christian Nellis, } Executors.

August 31st, 1809. 1wSuF71